

# dispepsia

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## AZIONI DELLO STOMACO

- ACCOMODAZIONE/DEPOSITO
- TRITURAZIONE
- SETACCIO

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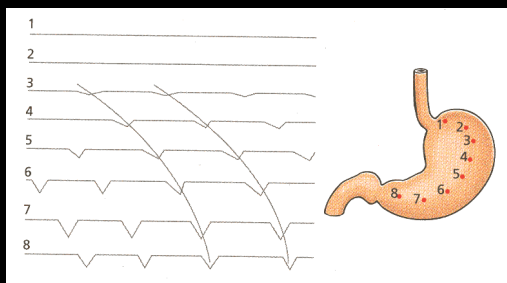
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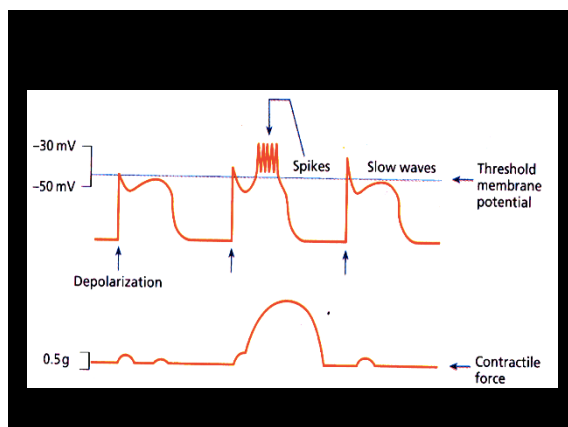
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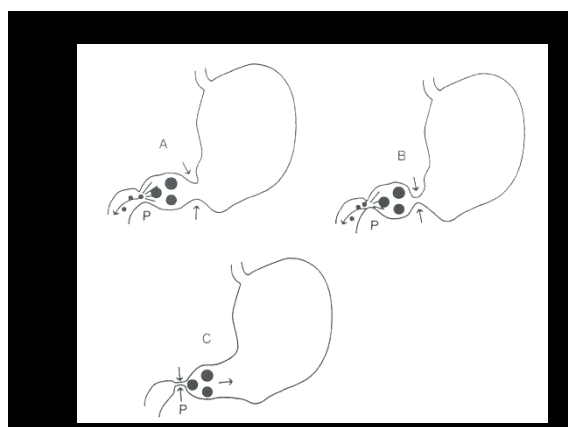
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### Dispepsia: il “problema” della gastrite

- per lungo tempo questo termine ha identificato quello che oggi chiamiamo dispepsia
- grande confusione di relazione tra le due cose !
- studi longitudinali hanno dimostrato che la gastrite ha elevata prevalenza in età avanzata ed è asintomatica !
- la gastrite *Helicobacter pylori* positiva ha riaperto il problema classificativo creando non poca ambiguità terminologica e concettuale !

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Dispepsia: il problema della verbalizzazione

• **Spettro di sintomi** come:

- dolore, ripienezza, fastidio, indigestione, nausea, inappetenza, gonfiore, eruttazioni, sazietà precoce, etc
- percepiti e verbalizzati in modi diversi
- spesso non riferiti spontaneamente

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## dispepsia

- Non indagata vs già indagata
- Organica (biliare, neoplasia, GERD, ulcera, jatrogena)
- vs idiopatica (HP, ritardato svuotamento, alterata distensibilità)

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### Reperti endoscopici nella dispepsia

reperto	per cento	range
ulcera	17%	1-44
gastrica	5.5%	1.6-8.2
duodenale	10%	2.3-12.7
GERD	12%	0-17.6
K gastrico	1.2%	0-3.4
Ndp	51%	20-71
Reperti irrilevanti		

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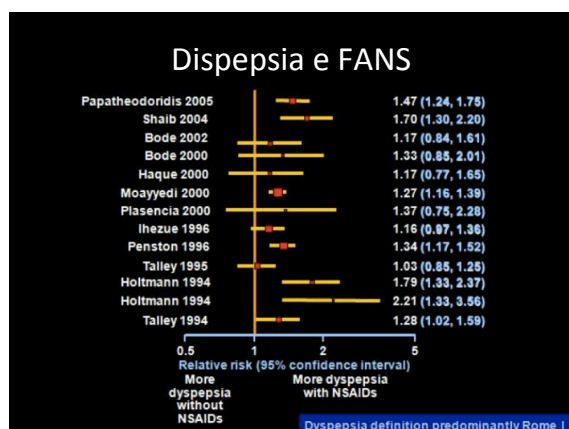
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GASTROENTEROLOGY 2006;130:1666-1679

Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders

JAN TACK,\* NICHOLAS J. TALLEY,\* MICHAEL CAMILLERI,\* GERALD HOLTSMANN,\* PIJUN HU,\*  
JUAN R. MALAGELADA<sup>1</sup> and VINCENZO STANGHELLINI\*

## Dispepsia funzionale: definizione

- Presenza di sintomi considerati a origine gastrointestinale
- In assenza di malattie organiche, sistemiche o metaboliche che possano spiegarli

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Symptom	Definition
Epigastric pain	Epigastric refers to the region between the umbilicus and lower end of the sternum, and marked by the midclavicular lines. Pain refers to a subjective, unpleasant sensation; some patients may feel that tissue damage is occurring. Other symptoms may be extremely bothersome without being interpreted by the patient as pain.
Epigastric burning	Epigastric refers to the region between the umbilicus and lower end of the sternum, and marked by the midclavicular lines. Burning refers to an unpleasant subjective sensation of heat.
Postprandial fullness	An unpleasant sensation like the prolonged persistence of food in the stomach
Early satiation	A feeling that the stomach is overfilled soon after starting to eat, out of proportion to the size of the meal being eaten, so that the meal cannot be finished. Previously, the term "early satiety" was used, but satiation is the correct term for the disappearance of the sensation of appetite during food ingestion.

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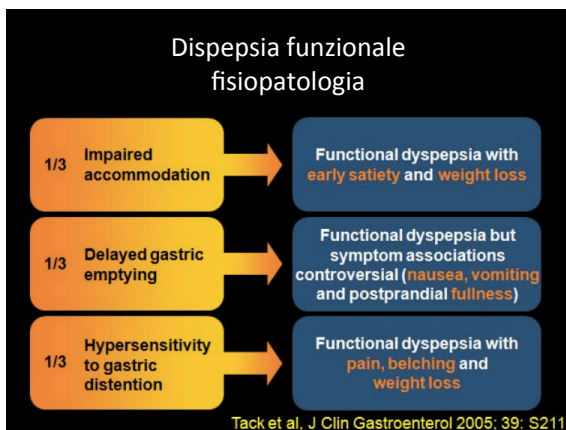
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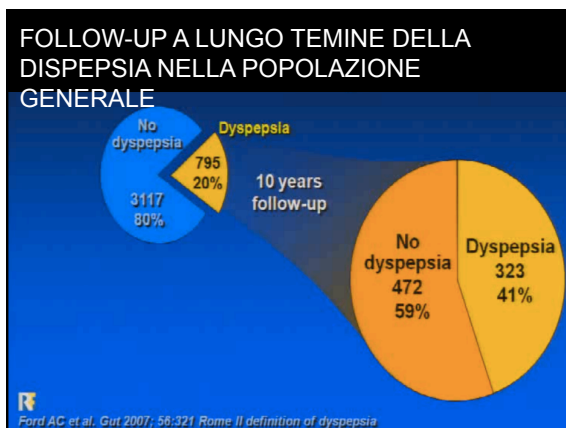
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**Table 1.** Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders

- B1a. Postprandial distress syndrome
- B1b. Epigastric pain syndrome
- B2. Belching disorders
  - B2a. Aerophagia
  - B2b. Unspecified excessive belching
- B3. Nausea and vomiting disorders
  - B3a. Chronic idiopathic nausea
  - B3b. Functional vomiting

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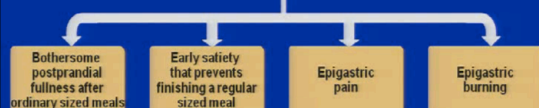
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### Rome III Criteria: Functional Dyspepsia

Presence of one or more of the following symptoms,  
thought to originate in the gastroduodenal region




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### Criteri per postprandial distress syndrome

- Pienezza postprandiale fastidiosa, dopo pasti normali, almeno parecchie volte la settimana e/o
- Sazietà precoce, che impedisca di terminare pasti normali, almeno parecchie volte la settimana
- Elementi aggiuntivi possibili
  - Gonfiore epigastrico, nausea postprandiale, eccessive eruttazioni
  - Coesistenza di dolore epigastrico postprandiale

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### Criteri per S. del dolore epigastrico

- Dolore/bruciore epigastrico, almeno moderato e 1/sett
- Intermittente
- Non generalizzato o di altre sedi addominali/toraciche
- Non alleviato dall'emissione di feci o flatus
- Non compatibile con disordini colecistici o dell'Oddi
- Criteri aggiuntivi
  - Urente; non componente retrosternale
  - Spesso indotto o alleviato dai pasti; o a digiuno
  - Può coesistere la postprandial distress syndrome

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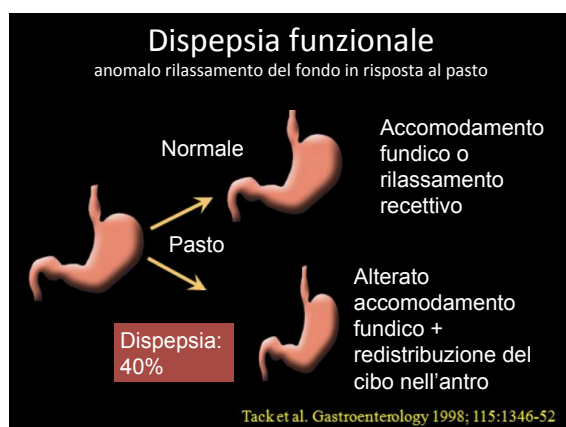
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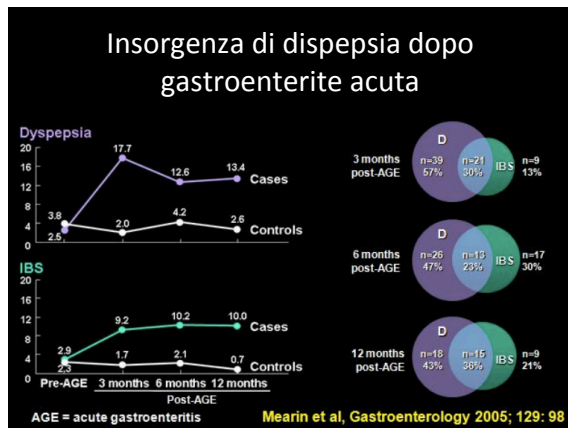
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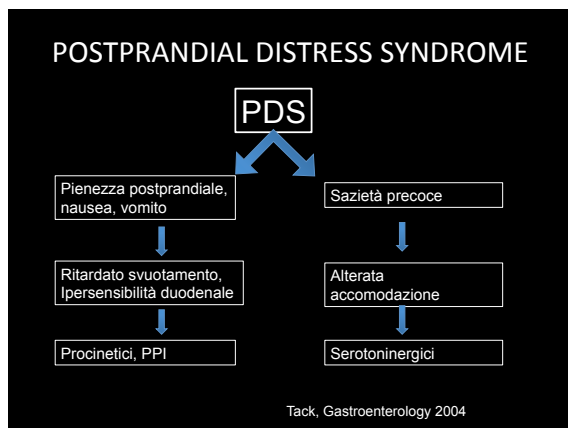
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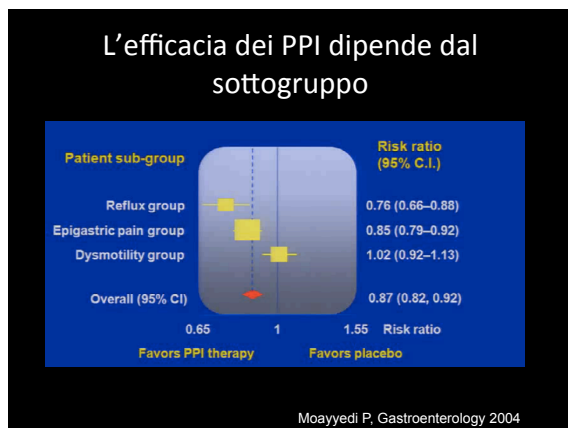
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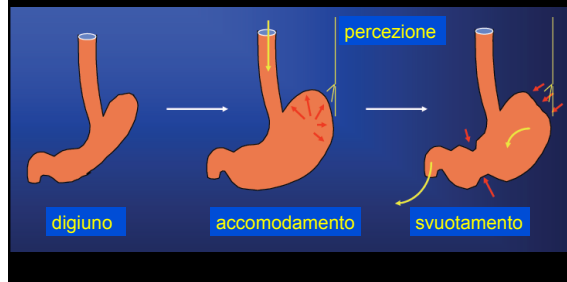
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## Possibili origini dei sintomi




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## Metodo ideale

- Fisiologico
- Ripetibile (→ non radiazioni)
- In grado di studiare tutti gli aspetti
- Riproducibile
- Non invasivo
- Correlabile con i sintomi
- Correlabile con la risposta alla terapia

Non esiste!

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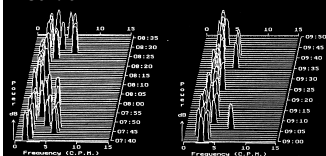
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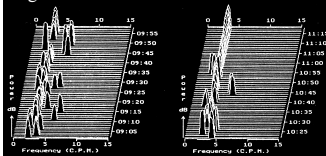
## ELETTROGASTROGRAMMA

Controlli



Non differenze tra C e gastroresecati

gastroresecati



Non differenze tra gastroresecati con e senza sintomi

Non rapporto, nei gastroresecati, tra EGG e svuotamento

Kauer, Hepato-Gastroenterol 1999

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## SVUOTAMENTO GASTRICO

- Scintigrafia
- test al respiro con Ac  $^{13}\text{C}$ -octanoico
- RNM
- ecografia

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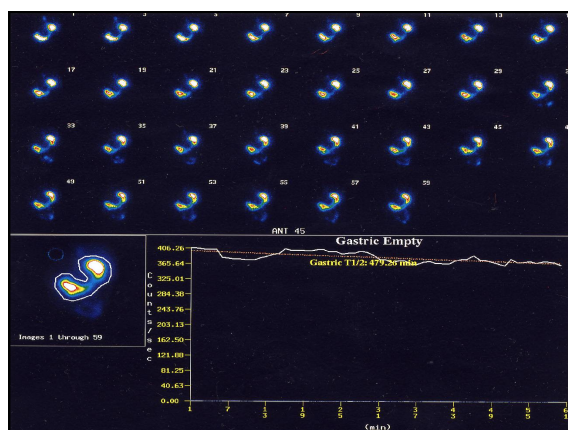
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## SVUOTAMENTO GASTRICO

- ✓ La scintigrafia: "gold standard" per lo studio
- ✓ Chiari problemi:
  - ✓ costosa
  - ✓ difficilmente disponibile
  - ✓ rischio radiante
  - ✓ segue lo svuotamento del solo marcato
  - ✓ Davvero solidi?

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## Test al respiro con $^{13}\text{C}$ -octanoato ASSUNTI

- L'acido grasso assorbito è subito ossidato a scopo energetico → non va assunto con un pasto
- Non devono esservi
  - alterazioni del metabolismo dei grassi (obesità, diabete, dislipidemia, epatopatie)
  - insufficienza respiratoria
- Lo svuotamento gastrico è il fattore rate-limiting

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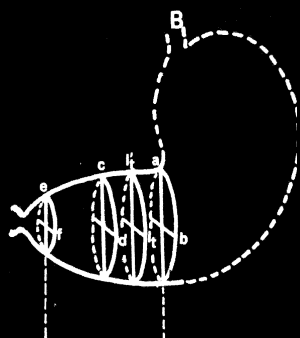
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## CALCOLO TEMPI SVUOTAMENTO




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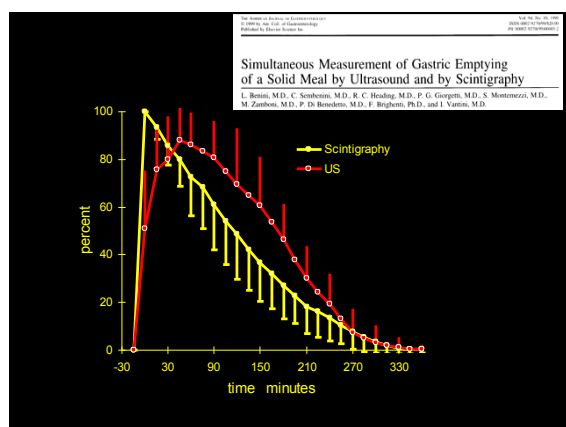
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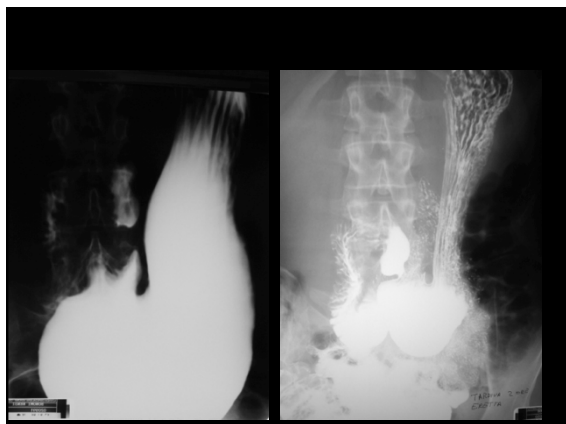
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Ma: lo svuotamento gastrico non costituisce tutta la storia

- Solo il 50% dei dispeptici ha un rallentato svuotamento
- I procinetici migliorano lo svuotamento, non i sintomi
- L' elettrostimolazione gastrica migliora i sintomi, non lo svuotamento

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### Alterata sensibilità?

- L' 80% delle fibre vagali sono afferenti
- Di queste, solo il 20% raggiunge il cervello
- ➔ la maggior parte sono interneuroni, con significato di modulazione delle afferenze.

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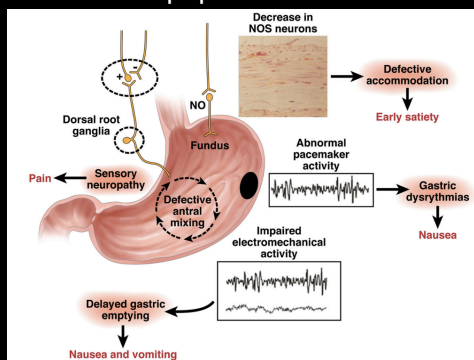
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## Dispepsia e diabete



## gastroparesi

- Disordine motorio cronico dello stomaco, sintomatico
- Ritardato svuotamento gastrico, in assenza di ostruzione meccanica
- Causa relativamente comune di dispepsia
- Causa di significativa morbidità

### Gastroparesi diabetica

- Un rallentato svuotamento in più del 50% dei DM tipo I di lunga durata
  - Spesso senza sintomi
  - Da disautonomia?
- L'unica manifestazione può essere la difficoltà del controllo diabetico

Wagner, JAMA 2001  
Sanders, Diabete 2000

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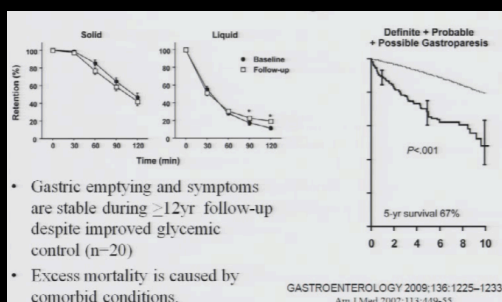
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- Gastric emptying and symptoms are stable during ≥12yr follow-up despite improved glycemic control (n=20)
- Excess mortality is caused by comorbid conditions.

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### Morbidità associata alla gastroparesi

- MRGE
- Mallory-Weiss
- Diabete
- Ridotta QoL
- Sovraccrescita batterica
- Alterazioni nutrizionali
- Fitobezoari

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### CRITERI DIAGNOSTICI PER VOMITO FUNZIONALE

- $\geq 1$  episodio di vomito/settimana
- Non criteri per
  - anoressia/bulimia
  - Ruminazione
  - Malattie psichiatriche maggiori
- No vomito autoindotto, uso di cannabinoidi, anomalie del SNC, o malattie metaboliche che possano giustificare il vomito

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### CRITERI DIAGNOSTICI PER sindrome del vomito ciclico

1. Stereotypical episodes of vomiting regarding onset (acute) and duration (less than 1 week)
2. Three or more discrete episodes in the prior year
3. Absence of nausea and vomiting between episodes

*\*Criteria fulfilled for the last 3 months with symptom onset at least 6 months before diagnosis*

Supportive criterion

History or family history of migraine headaches.

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### RUMINAZIONE

- Aspetti necessari
  - Rigurgito persistente o ricorrente di cibo ingerito da poco, che può essere poi sputato o rimasticato e deglutito
  - rigurgito non preceduto da conati di vomito
- Aspetti di supporto
  - Il rigurgito non è preceduto da nausea
  - Cessa quando il materiale gastrico diventa acido
  - rigurgitato con cibo a sapore piacevole

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## conclusioni

- Relazione sintomi → alterazioni della funzione gastrica è complessa.
- Abbiamo a disposizione un'ampia scelta di opzioni diagnostiche, alcune costose e di efficacia da confermare
- Le affermazioni di efficacia di farmaci, di trattamenti alternativi e di “cibi funzionali” vanno confermate in modo obiettivo

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